

6/8/99

Teeth

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=> s tetramitus rostratus

1 TETRAMITUS
 1 ROSTRATUS
 L1 1 TETRAMITUS ROSTRATUS
 (TETRAMITUS (W) ROSTRATUS)

=> s flagellate and cytotoxic

87 FLAGELLATE
 8187 CYTOTOXIC
 L2 8 FLAGELLATE AND CYTOTOXIC

=> s l1 or l2

L3 8 L1 OR L2

=> d 1-8 cit ab

1. 5,886,025, Mar. 23, 1999, Anti-mitotic agents which inhibit tubulin polymerization; Kevin G. Pinney, 514/443; 549/51, 57, 58 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,886,025 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 1 of 8

ABSTRACT:

Methoxy and ethoxy substituted 3-aroyle-2-arylbenzo[b]thiophenes and benzo[b]thiophene analogues are described for use in inhibiting tubulin polymerization. The compounds' use for treating tumor cells is also described.

2. 5,807,685, Sep. 15, 1998, OspE, OspF, and S1 polypeptides in Borrelia burgdorferi; Richard A. Flavell, et al., 435/7.1; 514/2; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,807,685 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 2 of 8

ABSTRACT:

Methods and compositions for the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of Lyme disease. Novel B. burgdorferi polypeptides, serotypic variants thereof, fragments thereof and derivatives thereof. Fusion proteins and multimeric proteins comprising same. Multicomponent vaccines comprising novel B. burgdorferi polypeptides in addition to other immunogenic B. burgdorferi polypeptides. DNA sequences, recombinant DNA molecules and transformed host cells useful in the compositions and methods. Antibodies directed against the novel B. burgdorferi polypeptides, and diagnostic kits comprising the polypeptides or antibodies.

3. 5,747,294, May 5, 1998, Compositions and methods for the prevention and diagnosis of lyme disease; Richard A. Flavell, et al., 435/70.21; 424/150.1, 151.1; 435/7.32, 325, 340, 342; 530/350, 387.1, 388.1, 388.4, 388.6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,747,294 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 3 of 8

ABSTRACT:

Methods and compositions for the prevention and diagnosis of Lyme disease. OspA and OspB polypeptides and serotypic variants thereof, which elicit in a treated animal the formation of an immune response which is effective to treat or protect against Lyme disease as caused by infection with *B. burgdorferi*. Anti-OspA and anti-OspB antibodies that are effective to treat or protect against Lyme disease as caused by infection with *B. burgdorferi*. A screening method for the selection of those OspA and OspB polypeptides and anti-OspA and anti-OspB antibodies that are useful for the prevention and detection of Lyme disease. Diagnostic kits including OspA and OspB polypeptides or antibodies directed against such polypeptides.

4. 5,698,528, Dec. 16, 1997, Substance IT-62-B and medicinal composition containing the same; Takashi Kawauchi, et al., 514/34; 435/78; 536/6.4, 16.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,698,528 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 4 of 8

ABSTRACT:

A substance IT-62-B represented by the following formula (1): ##STR1## a production process thereof, a medicinal composition comprising the compound as an active component, and methods of treating an infectious disease caused by bacteria and a tumor, in which such a substance is administered.

The compound according to the invention has good antibacterial activities against gram-positive bacteria and some of gram-negative bacteria, and also possesses excellent antitumor activities against tumors such as human nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and is hence useful as a medicine.

5. 5,679,551, Oct. 21, 1997, Unique double-stranded RNAs associated with the *Trichomonas vaginalis* virus; John F. Alderete, 435/70.1, 71.1, 258.1, 320.1; 536/23.1, 24.1, 24.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,679,551 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 5 of 8

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed are nucleic acid sequences encoding satellite RNA's associated with the dsRNA virus of *Trichomonas vaginalis*. The use of the satellite molecules as vectors for the insertion of foreign genetic material into *Trichomonas vaginalis* protozoans infected with dsRNA virus is also disclosed.

6. 5,656,451, Aug. 12, 1997, OspE, OspF, and S1 polypeptides in *borrelia burgdorferi*; Richard A. Flavell, et al., 435/69.1, 320.1, 325, 348, 366, 419; 530/350; 536/23.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,656,451 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 6 of 8

ABSTRACT:

Methods and compositions for the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of Lyme disease. Novel *B. burgdorferi* polypeptides, serotypic variants thereof, fragments thereof and derivatives thereof. Fusion proteins and multimeric proteins comprising same. Multicomponent vaccines comprising novel *B. burgdorferi* polypeptides in addition to other immunogenic *B. burgdorferi* polypeptides. DNA sequences, recombinant DNA molecules and transformed host cells useful in the compositions and methods. Antibodies directed against the novel *B. burgdorferi* polypeptides, and diagnostic kits comprising the polypeptides or antibodies.

7. 5,387,508, Feb. 7, 1995, Detection of **cytotoxic** agents using **tetramitus rostratus**; Robert L. Jaffe, 435/32, 4, 29, 258.1, 947 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:

Cytotoxic agents, and particularly DNA-damaging agents, can be detected in a sample by a method comprising the steps of

- (a) adding the sample to a living culture of **Tetramitus rostratus** in **flagellate** form,
- (b) determining the growth rate of the T. rostratus culture in the presence of the sample, and
- (c) comparing the growth rate of the T. rostratus culture in the presence of the sample to a standard growth rate. A decrease in growth rate is indicative of the presence of **cytotoxic** agents in the sample. The use of the **flagellate** T. rostratus allows this assay to be used on solid as well as liquid or gaseous samples because T. rostratus ingests particulate materials via a gullet.

8. 5,330,897, Jul. 19, 1994, Sialic acid binding lectin of protozoan origin; Frank F. Pindak, et al., 435/7.23, 7.2, 7.21, 7.24, 7.9, 7.94; 436/63, 64, 501, 813, 827 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:

The present invention concerns lectins isolated from the genus *Tritrichomonas* which bind specifically to sialic acid. The invention further pertains to uses of such lectins, and to processes for their preparation. The invention is further drawn to neuraminidase, particularly from *T. mobilensis*.